What is claimed is:

1. An aliphatic polyester resin composition comprising aliphatic polyester resin and one or more metal salts of aromatic sulfonate shown by Formula 1 given below:

 $\begin{bmatrix}
O \\
R^{1}OC
\\
O \\
X \longrightarrow SO_{3}
\end{bmatrix} M^{n}$ $\begin{bmatrix}
O \\
A^{2}OC
\end{bmatrix}$

each as nucleating agent for crystallization; where X is a residual group obtained by removing three hydrogen atoms from benzene, R¹ and R² are each hydrocarbon group with 1-6 carbon atoms, M is alkali metal atom or alkali earth metal atom, and n is 1 if M is alkali metal atom and 2 if M is alkali earth metal atom.

- 20 2. The aliphatic polyester resin composition of claim 1 containing 0.0001-20 weight parts of said one or more metal salts of aromatic sulfonate shown by Formula 1 for 100 weight parts.
- 3. The aliphatic polyester resin composition of claim 2 wherein M is one or more selected from the group consisting of potassium atom, rubidium atom, barium atom, strontium atom and calcium atom.
 - 4. The aliphatic polyester resin composition of claim 2 having crystallization peak temperature by differential scanning calorimetry of 100-150°C and heat of crystallization of 20J/g or greater.
 - 5. The aliphatic polyester resin composition of claim 3 having crystallization peak temperature by differential scanning calorimetry of 100-150°C and heat of crystallization of 20J/g or greater.

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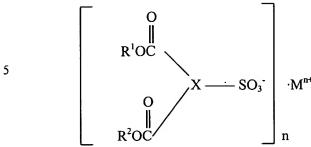
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- 6. The aliphatic polyester resin composition of claim 3 wherein said aliphatic polyester resin has 60 molar % or more of structural units formed of aliphatic compounds having two or more ester-bond forming functional groups in the molecule.
- The aliphatic polyester resin composition of claim 4 wherein said aliphatic polyester resin has 60 molar % or more of structural units formed of aliphatic compounds having two or more ester-bond forming functional groups in the molecule.
- 8. The aliphatic polyester resin composition of claim 5 wherein said aliphatic polyester resin has 60 molar % or more of structural units formed of aliphatic compounds having two or more ester-bond forming functional groups in the molecule.
 - 9. The aliphatic polyester resin composition of claim 6 wherein said aliphatic polyester resin is selected from the group consisting of polylactic aced resins, polylactic acid based resins and mixtures thereof.
 - 10. The aliphatic polyester resin composition of claim 7 wherein said aliphatic polyester resin is selected from the group consisting of polylactic aced resins, polylactic acid based resins and mixtures thereof.

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- 11. The aliphatic polyester resin composition of claim 8 wherein said aliphatic polyester resin is selected from the group consisting of polylactic aced resins, polylactic acid based resins and mixtures thereof.
- 12. A molded article of aliphatic polyester resin obtained by melt-molding an aliphatic polyester resin composition comprising aliphatic polyester resin and one or more metal salts of aromatic sulfonate shown by Formula 1 given below:



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each as nucleating agent for crystallization; where X is a residual group obtained by removing three hydrogen atoms from benzene, R¹ and R² are each hydrocarbon group with 1-6 carbon atoms, M is alkali metal atom or alkali earth metal atom, and n is 1 if M is alkali metal atom and 2 if M is alkali earth metal atom.

13. The molded article of claim 12 wherein said aliphatic polyester resin composition contains 0.0001-20 weight parts of said one or more metal salts of aromatic sulfonate shown by Formula 1 for 100 weight parts.

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14. The molded article of claim 13 wherein M is one or more selected from the group consisting of potassium atom, rubidium atom, barium atom, strontium atom and calcium atom.

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15. The molded article of claim 13 wherein said aliphatic polyester resin composition has crystallization peak temperature by differential scanning calorimetry of 100-150°C and heat of crystallization of 20J/g or greater.

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16. The molded article of claim 13 with absolute crystallinity by differential scanning calorimetry 30% or over and relative crystallinity by differential scanning calorimetry 80% or over.

17. The molded article of claim 14 with absolute crystallinity by differential scanning calorimetry 30% or over and relative crystallinity by differential scanning calorimetry 80% or over.

- 18. The molded article of claim 15 with absolute crystallinity by differential scanning calorimetry 30% or over and relative crystallinity by differential scanning calorimetry 80% or over.
- 19. A method of producing a molded article of aliphatic polyester resin, said method comprising the steps of:

melting an aliphatic polyester resin composition comprising aliphatic polyester resin and one or more metal salts of aromatic sulfonate shown by Formula 1 given below:

10 $\begin{bmatrix}
O \\
R^{1}OC
\end{bmatrix}$ $X \longrightarrow SO_{3} \longrightarrow M^{n+1}$ $R^{2}OC$ n

. . . .

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each as nucleating agent for crystallization; where X is a residual group obtained by removing three hydrogen atoms from benzene, R¹ and R² are each hydrocarbon group with 1-6 carbon atoms, M is alkali metal atom or alkali earth metal atom, and n is 1 if M is alkali metal atom and 2 if M is alkali earth metal atom;

filling a mold at a temperature equal to or lower than the crystallization-initiating point by differential scanning calorimetry and equal to or above the glass transition temperature with the melted aliphatic polyester resin composition; and

obtaining said molded article while crystallizing the melted aliphatic polyester resin composition filling said mold.

20. The method of claim 19 wherein said aliphatic polyester resin composition contains 0.0001-20 weight parts of said one or more metal salts of aromatic sulfonate shown by Formula 1 for 100 weight parts.

- 21. The method of claim 20 wherein M is one or more selected from the group consisting of potassium atom, rubidium atom, barium atom, strontium atom and calcium atom.
- The method of claim 20 wherein said aliphatic polyester resin composition has crystallization peak temperature by differential scanning calorimetry of 100-150°C and heat of crystallization of 20J/g or greater.

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